UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/376,880	08/18/1999	YAU-CHEN WU	A8135 (ST9-98-116)	7064

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EXAMINER
TRAN, PHILIP B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 06/04/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/376,880	Wu Et. Al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Philip B. Tran	2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ___*three*___ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Apr 2, 2003* .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on ___*Aug 28, 2002*___ is/are a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). __*2*__

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office

action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn. New grounds of

rejections are set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the
claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various
claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any
evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CAR 1.56 to point out
the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later
invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103©
and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3.   Claims 1-6, 10-15 and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Raman, U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,598 in view of Klein et al (Hereafter, Klein), U.S. Pat. No.

6,178,426.

Regarding claim 1, Raman teaches a method of accessing data at a server computer from

a client computer connected via a network, the data being stored on a data storage device

connected to the server computer, the method comprising the steps of at the server computer,

receiving a request for data from the client computer, determining whether the client computer

can access the data in its stored form, when it is determined that the client computer cannot

access the data in its stored form, converting the data into a form that the client computer can

access (i.e., receiving a request for data from the client; identifying which resources on the

client can perform the function and identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources

can perform the function of displaying, printing or editing; translating data from the first format

to one of the set of data formats performable by the client; using the resource on the client to

perform the function on the parsed data in the second data format) [see Abstract, Col. 1, Line 10 -

Col. 2, Line 62, and Col. 3, Line 15-37]. Raman does not explicitly teach returning a locator to

the client computer for locating the data. However, Klein teaches returning the URL to the client

for the client to retrieve requested data from appropriate location [see Col. 10, Lines 45-65]. It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made

to combine Raman and Klein teachings because it would have improved a load on the server by

returning the locator to the client for the client locating the stored data in other storage such as

database and thereby decreased the number of steps of delivering data via the server which in

turn will reduce the total traffics in the network.

Regarding claim 2, Raman further teaches the step of receiving a request further

comprises the step of receiving a URL command (i.e., the request message includes URL) [see

Col. 1, Lines 20-21 and Col. 2, Lines 34-36].

Regarding claim 3, Raman further teaches the URL command specifies a file identifier

for a file containing the data and a file format for the file (i.e., location of data file including data

and format) [see Col. 1, Lines 20-23 and Col. 2, Lines 34-39].

Regarding claim 4, Raman further teaches before the step of retrieving the file, further

comprising the step of determining whether the file identifier is valid [see Col. 5, Lines 18-36].

Regarding claim 5, Raman further teaches the step of determining further comprises the

step of comparing the file format specified by the URL command to a file extension of the stored

file [see Fig. 6 and Col. 6, Lines 1-11].

Regarding claim 6, Raman further teaches the step of converting further comprises the

step of converting the retrieved file to the file format specified by the URL command [see

Abstract and Col. 3, Lines 14-38].

Claims 10-15 and 19-24 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 1-

6, respectively.

4.   Claims 7-9, 16-18 and 25-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Raman, U.S. Pat. No. 6,134,598 in view of Klein et al (Hereafter, Klein), U.S. Pat. No.

6,178,426 and further in view of Guck, U.S. Pat. No. 5,911,776.

Regarding claims 7-9, Raman teaches converting data from one format to another format usable by the client but Raman and Klein do not explicitly teach generating a path name to locate the converted data stored on the server, wherein the locator comprises the path name, and wherein the client computer has a Web browser and under control of the Web browser, retrieving the converted data from the server computer using the generated path name. However, Guck teaches data files are stored in the database with locator identifying path name [see Figs. 1 & 8 and Col. 10, Lines 22-46]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to generate a path name for every file in order to efficiently organize files in the storage for easy access and retrieval by the client.

Claims 16-18 and 25-27 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 7-9, respectively.

Regarding claims 28-30, Raman and Klein do not explicitly teach deleting the stored converted data after a predetermined period of time. However, the concept of deleting stored data within a period of time is old and well-known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to regularly update storage and delete old stored data in order to save memory spaces for storing other needed data.

Claims 31-33 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claims 7-9.

Conclusion

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33 have been considered but are moot in

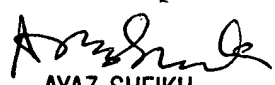view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6.   A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS ACTION IS SET

TO EXPIRE <u>THREE</u> MONTHS, OR THIRTY DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM

THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. FAILURE TO RESPOND WITHIN

THE PERIOD FOR RESPONSE WILL CAUSE THE APPLICATION TO BECOME

ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). EXTENSIONS OF TIME MAY BE OBTAINED UNDER

THE PROVISIONS OF 37 CAR 1.136(A).

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-8767. The Group fax

phone number is (703) 746-7239.

      If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh, can be reached on (703) 305-9648.

      Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be

directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

PBT
Philip B. Tran
Art Unit 2155
May 20, 2003

AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100